



MEMBERS OF THE ELECTION.

DISPUTED STATES STILL AGITATED.
FRESH VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—SUNG THE CANVASSERS IN FLORIDA—THE PLOT IN LOUISIANA—CHRONIC.

News is received of a disturbance in Abbeville County, S. C. The rifle clubs rose and shot 10 colored prisoners. Few particulars have yet been received. Gen. Ruger has declined to withdraw his troops from the Capitol at Columbia. Senator Gordon replies to-day to Gov. Chamberlain in a letter by telegraph to THE TRIBUNE. Proceedings are in progress against the State canvassers of Florida for contempt of court, and the final arguments are fixed for to-day. The Democrats of Louisiana have held their caucus, and are understood to have resolved to organize a Democratic State Government. A statement is issued by the Cronin electors in Oregon giving their version of the Oregon affair.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER HAMBURG AFFAIR.
A NEW RAID IN ABBEVILLE COUNTY—TEN COLORED PRISONERS SHOT TO DEATH.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—For some days there have been rumors of a negro conspiracy in the neighborhood of Lowndesville, on the Georgia side of Abbeville County. On the 4th inst. two men were shot at from the roadside, it is said, by negroes. The rifle clubs were at once aroused and the whole country thoroughly raided. Many white men have been arrested. One lot of ten colored prisoners, while on the way to jail, were shot to death. The greatest terror exists throughout the country. It looks very much like another Hamburg affair.

A DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE FROM SENATOR GORDON.

AN ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTROVERSY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir: I thank you for permission to answer Gov. Chamberlain's communication of the 4th inst. to THE TRIBUNE, in which he refers to myself. How "exact and faithful" are Gov. Chamberlain's statements will appear below. I take his dispatch in detail:

First: "Our complaint is not so much against the direct action of army officers as against the placing of the army under the control of Gov. Chamberlain, a candidate, and of Dennis, his confederate."

Second: His "faithful statement" that the Democrats intended forcibly to possess and hold the hall on the night before the Legislature met is absolutely groundless. The truth is, they had full possession in caucus and adjourned at 9 o'clock that night, leaving no Democrat in or about the State House. Gov. Chamberlain's United States troops took possession in two or three hours after the Democrats adjourned.

Third: His "faithful statement" that he had not a State force to carry out his programme is a most suggestive acknowledgment in the face of the following truths: He has had all Republican judges, every one in the State, elected by the Republican Legislature. His Legislature had refused to provide, as the Constitution requires, for the election of justices of the peace by the people, and given him power to appoint trial justices from his own partisan instead, every one of whom he has appointed in every district in the State. He claims twenty thousand majority of Republicans in the State. He has in the entire militia not a white militia company in the State. Even the rifle clubs are all disbanded. He had by law control of the police of every city. He had by law the State constabulary, with unlimited power to appoint as assistants and arm every Republican and every Democrat in the State. At the very time he dated his dispatch this constabulary was in the State House with United States troops, and is now in the State House admitting whom and refusing whom it pleases. With all this force Gov. Chamberlain cannot keep the peace. Gov. Hampton can do so with no force except the civil tribunals and public opinion.

Fourth: Mr. Chamberlain's "faithful statement" that no person holding the certificate of the Secretary of State was at any time refused admission to the State House or hall will be properly appreciated when it is known that, in company with Jeffries and Peak, members from Union County holding said certificates, I stood by and heard the corporal of the guard refuse and state that no man could enter without a pass from Dennis or Jones, holding no official position. Jas. L. Orr, B. F. Sloan, and J. S. Verner, who held certificates from the Secretary of State, applied to the guard at the door for admission. The corporal asked what they wanted. They replied, "We are members of the Legislature and want to go to the hall." He immediately replied, "You can't come in," and slammed the door in their faces. When the first Democratic member succeeded in entering the hall he found the House without a quorum, already organized, and Mackey in the chair. These facts will be established by sworn statements of members and of as good men as are in the Union.

Fifth: As to the power of Jones, the former clerk, to exclude whom he pleased, and as to the duty of the military to enforce his orders, it is sufficient to say that such a rule applied to all the States would make voting useless and government by the people a mockery.

Sixth: Gov. Chamberlain appeals to courts and lawyers to sustain his extraordinary assertions that the members from Edgefield and Laurens counties had no valid certificates. If he will refer to the decisions of his own Supreme Court, both as recently declared in its judgment as to the constitutionality of the Wallace House and former judgment in 1874 as to the sufficiency of county canvassers, returns when the State Board refused to perform its duty, he will be estopped from further appeal. These Edgefield members had not only the certified judgment of the court but the county canvassers' returns, which the court nearly three years ago declared sufficient. Even the Supreme Court of the United States feels itself bound by the decisions of the State Supreme Courts in all matters of construction of the State laws. In the case of *Lefwell* against Warren, December term, 1862, the United States Supreme Court says: "The construction given to a statute by the highest judicial tribunal of such State is regarded as a part of the statute, and is as binding upon the courts of the United States as the text. If the highest judicial tribunal of a State adopt new views as to the proper construction of such statute and reverses its former decision, this court will follow the latest settled judgment." It is difficult to conceive of language stronger or more pointed. The Supreme Court of South Carolina, I think, stands exceptionally well with the United States Supreme Court, none of its decisions, I believe, ever having been reversed upon appeal to the latter court.

But, binding as are the decisions of the court upon the members involved in the controversy, they are not considered by Gov. Chamberlain as binding upon him or his co-conspirators. Gov. Chamberlain's act of a quorum of the House is the essence of absurdity if the plain declarations of the State Constitution and the uniform decisions of courts are of any consequence; and his employment of force to make his own edict superior to these would be treason in any State where the Constitution and laws are availed against the lawless position of a candidate of citizens. Art. II, Sec. 4, of the State Con-

stitution says: "The House of Representatives shall consist of 124 members." Sec. 14 says: "A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum." The Supreme Court, in deciding that the Wallace House had a constitutional quorum, say this is a new question. But the same court decided that a majority of 124 members constituted a quorum in a former case, and not a majority of 116, as decided by Gov. Chamberlain. This decision was given in a case not political, and when the court and Gov. Chamberlain were in accord. What injustice, therefore, to pretend the court was biased in its judgment!

In the present case Gov. Chamberlain was defeated by the fair, legal vote of the people, counted in by a House which had no legal existence, sworn in by a court officer whose term of office had expired and in defiance of an ordinance which positively requires the oath to be administered by the Chief-Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he commands the army to support this pretense and fraud of a title. It is not surprising that he objects to dispatches which acquaint the American people with the subversion of civil government by the army under his orders. When courts are defied and representatives convene and receive orders from the brigadier-general commanding both army and the Legislature, and the people of the North approve it, all we can say is that republican government is a failure. In South Carolina not only its substance is gone, but civil liberty is denied even decent burial under the forms of civil law. Such are the facts which the people of the United States must face in 1876. J. B. GORDON.

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FLORIDA.

CANVASSERS CITED TO COURT.
PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEM FOR GOING ON WITH THE CANVASS.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 10.—Messrs. Cowgill and McLin, the Controller of Accounts and Secretary of the State, were brought before Circuit Judge White of this district yesterday, to answer the rule of the court to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in continuing the canvass after they had been served with the restraining order of the court. Their counsel, Judge Emmons, asked for time to prepare an answer, and after arguments they were granted until 4 p. m. They again appeared at that hour, and after a long argument submitted a written answer, which they requested they might not be required to file in its unfinished condition, pleaded for delay, and were granted until 9 o'clock Monday morning. They were ordered to appear then and answer, specifically and without evasion why they should not be committed for contempt.

LOUISIANA.

PLANNING A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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STATEMENT OF CRONIN'S ELECTORS.

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At the hour of 12 there were present in the room designated as the one in which the electors should be met the following: J. C. Cartwright, J. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, Henry Klippel, W. B. Lawell, and E. A. Cronin. At the said hour the door of the room in which the electors were to be met was opened, and the Secretary of State handed to Mr. Cronin an envelope containing the certificates in triplicate of the electors of the State of Oregon. Mr. Cronin, after reading the certificates, and after admitting one Mr. Minto, a police officer of the City of Salem and Deputy United States Marshal, Minto, upon entering the room, was followed by the electors. Cronin requested him to leave the room. Cartwright and Odell insisted at first upon Minto's remaining, but finally, upon the request of Cartwright, Minto retired, leaving the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key, but, on the request of a Democrat, replaced the key in the door, and the presence and hearing of all the electors, showing the election of himself, Odell, and Cartwright. After the reading of Cronin's certificates, and after the electors were told to vote with him and proceed with their business as electors. They answered by demanding the certificates in Cronin's possession, and the President-elect, J. C. Cartwright, Cronin in reply proposed to proceed with the vote for President and Vice-President, stating in effect that the certificates were the property of the electors, and that he would not surrender them. Cartwright and Odell refused to proceed, and requested Klippel and Lawell to retire, which they declined to do. Cartwright then arose, and addressing Cronin said: "If you have a row, but to vote for President and Vice-President." Cronin then again requested Cartwright to proceed, but he refused to do so.

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BROOKLYN'S HEAVY LOSS.

TWO DAYS OF BURIALS.
MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED BODIES PLACED IN A COMMON SEPULCHRE—BROOKLYN'S SIGNS OF GRIEF—THE IMPROVING FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE UNRECOGNIZED DEAD—SERVICES OF COMMEMORATION AND SYMPATHY YESTERDAY—ADDRESS BY MR. BEECHER, DR. STORRS, DR. DURYEA, DR. CUYLER, DR. INGLES, AND OTHERS—SERMONS ON THE DISASTER—FUNERAL OF THE TWO ACTORS—THIRTEEN INVESTIGATIONS PROVING THE LOSS OF 271 LIVES AND VERIFYING EACH NAME.

Brooklyn for two days has devoted herself to the interment and the honor of her dead. Many of those who lost their lives in Tuesday's fire were buried on Saturday and yesterday, and on the former day the city, with a long and imposing procession, bore to Greenwood the remains of 100 unrecognized or friendly victims of the calamity, and laid them in one great grave. The wintry harshness of the day interfered somewhat with the plans, but did not prevent solemn and impressive obsequies. Yesterday three great meetings were held to express the general grief for the lost and the general sympathy for the bereaved survivors, and addresses were made by Mr. Beecher, Dr. Cuyler, and others. Many sermons were preached in this city and Brooklyn yesterday on the theme of universal sorrow. The funeral of the two actors Murdoch and Burroughs in the Church of the Transfiguration called out a large attendance of the theatrical profession. Subscriptions for sufferers by the fire are coming in freely, and a large number of benefit performances is to be given for them. Very thorough investigations by THE TRIBUNE have proved that 271 persons perished in the Brooklyn Theater, and have verified every name of these; the bodies of 217 have been identified.

THE DEATH ROLL COMPLETED.

NAMES OF 217 OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD AND 54 OF THE UNRECOGNIZED BODIES RECOVERED—A TOTAL OF 271 LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED.

The list below gives the names of all the persons absolutely known to have been lost at the Brooklyn fire. A few more were reported by excited friends to the police as missing from their homes, but where no other more convincing proof was shown that the person reported was known to have gone or intended going to the theater on Tuesday night, the name has been omitted. For every name given below THE TRIBUNE reporters have found an actual body; every name has been inquired about at the former home, and it may be set down as absolutely correct, even to the orthography of the names. There may have been others than those named who were lost on the occasion of the burning, but there is certainly no one named in the list who was not actually burned.

The amount of labor necessary to the compilation, arrangement, and confirmation of this list no person unacquainted with the details of reporting can possibly understand. It fills small space, but it required the constant labor of 15 active men for 24 working hours to complete it in such form as would justify THE TRIBUNE in claiming accuracy for it.

It was early discovered that in the excitement of the moment the police and coroner's records of the names must necessarily become in almost extricably confused if not at once corrected. The lists of the missing were made up originally from the names reported by agitated and fearful friends, taken down hurriedly and often misspelled. The same person was reported lost by different friends at different station-houses, and often recorded under very differently appearing names. As an illustration the name of the boy Arturo Arnes was published in eight different forms, not one of which was correct, and it was only by sending to the house at which he lived a reporter who understood French that the correct name and facts could be learned from his French-speaking Italian parents. The names of those identified at the Morgues were given to the coroners by wildly excited friends under circumstances of the greatest mental disturbance on the part of the clerks and frantic grief on the part of the informants. The result, of course, was a mass of names incorrectly spelled and duplicated and triplicated, thus exaggerating the extent of the loss of life. For instance, George Kraft was reported twice, once correctly and a second time as George Kraft. Burton was reported also as Hurton, and Hoffman as Hoffmann. There were errors growing out of the similarity of sound and the fact that certain names can be properly begun with different letters. The case of William Deshaw, which was also reported William D. Shay, illustrates another source of frequent errors in the original lists. THE TRIBUNE, recognizing the importance of a correct list—and the public wish to know precisely how many perished and who they were—undertook the work of making an alphabetical list, each name of which should be verified.

To do this three reporters were set to work writing each name on a separate slip of paper, all the slips being of uniform size. These were then gathered in alphabetical order. The whole City of Brooklyn was districted, and ten men assigned to visit each and every house from which a person was reported to be missing. Two others were assigned to the Morgues, with directions to get the names and particulars about each person identified. The reports of these twelve men were finally examined by the three in charge of the lists, and corrections, additions, and eliminations made. The lists when finally pasted together and handed to the printers to be set in type would have stretched entirely across the city Hall Park, a distance of fully 300 feet. The Brooklyn and New-York directories; the official list of burial permits; the advertised death notices in the papers; the notices of Lodge meetings held in memory of lost Masons and others, and a dozen other sources of confirmatory intelligence were appealed to. Nothing was left undone to insure absolute accuracy, and there is no doubt it has been secured.

The number of names thus gathered is 271. The number of bodies officially reported by the coroner as found was 276. In the list, the names of those not recognized are printed in italic letters. Of these there are 54. The whole number of bodies buried by the city in the circular pit at Greenwood was 102. All the others were buried from private houses and churches.

1. Addison, John.
2. Barker, William H., Jr.
3. Beattie, Edward.
4. Bennett, William.
5. Berry, Caroline.
6. Blackford, Mrs. Chas.
7. Blackford, Mary.
8. Bolderidge, George.
9. Boyle, Robert H.
10. Bresnon, John.
11. Broderick, Patrick.
12. Brooks, Adair.
13. Brown, Hannah A.
14. Brown, William.
15. Bryant, Edward E.
16. Bryant, William.
17. Burke, Frederick.
18. Burke, George.
19. Burroughs, Laurence B.
20. Burton, William F.
21. Byrne, Bernard.
22. Calhoun, Samuel.
23. Carley, David.
24. Caserio, John.
25. Cassidy, J.
26. Cassidy, Michael J.
27. Caserio, Thomas H.
28. Collins, Daniel F.
29. Conally, Robert.
30. Concanon, Peter.
31. Conroy, Michael.
32. Cowen, James.
33. Crandall, Wm. E.
34. Creed, Walter F.
35. Cullen, James J.
36. Cullen, John.
37. Curran, Joseph A.
38. Deane, Clara.
39. Deane, Edmund.
40. Dempsey, Thomas J.
41. Deshay, William.
42. Deuch, William.
43. Devine, Thomas.
44. Devoe, Charles E.
45. Dietz, Aaron.
46. Dietz, Abraham.
47. Donnelly, William.
48. Donohue, Hugh F.
49. Donohue, James E.
50. Doody, Edward J.
51. Dougherty, Ann Jane.
52. Dougherty, Samuel.
53. Doyle, James J.
54. Doyle, William.
55. Egan, David.
56. Elliott, John.
57. Evans, Sidney.

58. Farrell, George J.
59. Faxon, Hamilton B.
60. Feney, William.
61. Fitzgerald, George.
62. Fitch, John.
63. Foy, Cornelius.
64. Fox, Abraham.
65. Frank, Charles.
66. Frank, William.
67. Frank, William K.
68. Fred, George.
69. Froedevans, Rosine.
70. G.
71. Gahnes, Patrick.
72. Gallagher, Patrick.
73. Garvey, John E.
74. Gassett, Charles E.
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